

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested in light of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1 and 3-7 are pending. Claim 2 has been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claims 4-7 stand withdrawn from consideration as directed to non-elected subject matter.

Claims 1 and 3 stand rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by, or in the alternative, under 35 USC § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over JP 2001-591509. Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over JP '509. To the extent that this rejection may be applied against the amended claims, the Applicants respectfully traverse based on the points set forth below.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite a particle diameter for the fluorocarbon resin of between 0.05-1.0 μm , as supported in the present specification at least at page 7, lines 26-27.

It is submitted that JP '509 neither teaches nor suggests this feature. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that the present claims are allowable over the applied art.

As described in the present specification, when the particle diameter is too small, a dense film-like layer is often formed on the surface of the hydrogen-absorbing alloy negative electrode,

and as a result, wettability of the surface of the negative electrode with liquid is decreased. The amount of hydrogen present in the surface portion of the electrode thus decreases, resulting in deterioration of the absorbability of oxygen gas (see application page 7, line 26 - page 8, line 5).

JP '509 does not recognize the importance of this lower limit. According to this reference, the fluorocarbon resin is dispersed by ultrasonic vibration (frequency = 5-40kHz, amplitude = 10-100 μm). (See Paragraph [0012] of the English-language translation, provided as Attachment A hereto.) Under such conditions, it is not possible to provide a single particle dispersion having a particle diameter of 0.05-1.0 μm as presently claimed.

In contrast, according to the present claimed invention, the fluorocarbon resin is dispersed in a single particle state by using an ultrasonic homogenizer, preferably by adding a surface active agent (Page 10, line 24 - Page 11, line 2).

Because JP '509 cannot provide a single particle dispersion having a smaller size as presently claimed, it is not possible for JP '509 to achieve the effects of the present claimed invention. Based on the disclosure of JP '509, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to have selected the presently recited range for the particle diameter for the

fluorocarbon resin.

Additionally, the particle diameter for the fluorocarbon resin of JP '509 is described as being 5-100 μm (claim 5). This size is similar to the Comparative Batteries of the present specification, i.e., 60 μm (application page 15, line 23 - page 17, line 12). Thus, it would be expected that the inner pressure of the battery of JP '509 would increase as would the pressures of the Comparative Batteries at overcharging (application page 20, lines 1-19).

Further, when the fluorocarbon resin exists as agglomerated particles, (1) distribution of electrolyte on the surface of the negative electrode becomes uneven and causes reduction of the gas consumption reaction; (2) agglomerated particles are apt to fall from the surface of the negative electrode; and (3) when the positive electrode, the negative electrode and separators are combined and rolled into a spiral form, the surface of the electrodes receive a pressure and the agglomerated particles are ruptured to form a film and to increase unevenness of distribution of electrolyte on the surface of the negative electrode (application page 3, line 27 - page 4, line 15).

Thus, the present claimed invention provides advantageous effects over the battery of JP '509.

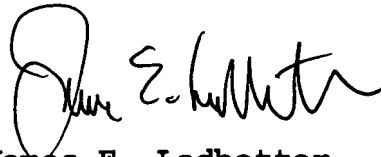
In view of the above, it is submitted that this application

is in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

If any issues remain which may best be resolved through a telephone communication, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned at the local Washington, D.C. telephone number listed below.

If any fee is necessary to make this paper, or any paper filed herewith, timely and/or complete, such fee may be deducted from Deposit Account No. 19-4375.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James E. Ledbetter", written in a cursive style.

James E. Ledbetter
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Date: May 21, 2007
JEL/EPR/att

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ATTACHMENT A - Machine Generated English-Language

Translation of JP '509

* NOTICES *

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The manufacture approach of the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode which applies to said organic solvent the solution which made said fluoro-resin the distributed condition on the front face of said hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode while filling up with or plastering a base material with the paste which uses hydrogen storing metal alloy powder as a principal component, producing a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode, mixing the fluoro-resin powder and organic solvent which are water repellent and adding supersonic vibration.

[Claim 2] Supersonic vibration is the manufacture approach of the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode according to claim 1 which are the frequency of 5-40kHz, and the amplitude of 40-100 micrometers.

[Claim 3] The amount of fluoro-resin powder is the manufacture approach of the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode according to claim 1 which is 4 - 15% to an organic solvent.

[Claim 4] The amount of the fluoro-resin powder applied to the front face of a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode is the manufacture approach of the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode according to claim 1 which is 0.10 - 2.0 mg/cm².

[Claim 5] The nickel-hydrogen battery by which it is the nickel-hydrogen battery which consists of the positive electrode which makes nickel hydroxide a subject, a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode, a separator, and the electrolytic solution, and 5-100-micrometer fluoro-resin powder is applied to the front face of said hydrogen storing metal alloy electrode in the state of distribution.

[Claim 6] The amount of the fluoro-resin powder applied to the front face of a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode is a nickel-hydrogen battery according to claim 5 which is 0.10 - 2.0 mg/cm².

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacturing method of a nickel-hydrogen battery and the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode used for it.

[0002]

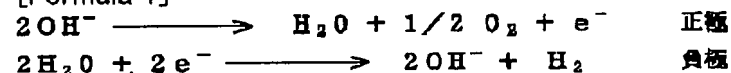
[Description of the Prior Art] As a battery well used from the former, a nickel cadmium battery or a lead accumulator is mentioned. By the way, I hear that it may be more nearly lightweight than these cells, and may become a high energy consistency by high capacity, and the nickel-hydrogen battery equipped with the hydrogen absorption negative electrode using the hydrogen storing metal alloy as a negative-electrode ingredient attracts attention in recent years.

[0003] Generally, as shown in JP,61-66366,A, the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode used for the negative electrode of this alkaline battery kneads a binder and hydrogen storing metal alloy powder, such as polytetrafluoroethylene and polyethylene oxide, produces a paste, and both sides of axes, such as a punching metal, are plastered with said paste, it dries to them, and it is produced. In this way, the produced hydrogen absorption negative electrode is held in a cell sheathing can in the condition of having made the separator intervening between the sintering type nickel positive electrodes used for the nickel cadmium battery, and having wound around the curled form, and a nickel-hydrogen battery is constituted.

[0004] Here, by the above-mentioned nickel-hydrogen battery, as it is shown in a positive electrode and a negative electrode shows to a degree type at the time of overcharge, a generation-of-gas reaction occurs, and cell internal pressure rises. Especially, in boosting charge, this pressure buildup becomes remarkable.

[0005]

[Formula 1]



[0006] So, the approach of applying a negative electrode to the water solution which made PVA distribute fluororesin powder as an example of manufacture which prepares water-repellent resin in a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative-electrode front face is proposed by JP,2-291665,A.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In case the solution which distributed fluororesin powder to the organic solvent is applied to the front face of a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode, in the magnitude of the particle of the fluororesin powder in a solution. However, since variation is large, The spreading unevenness to plugging and the negative electrode of a spreading nozzle occurs, and since the circumference of the liquid of the electrolytic solution gets worse, if the front face of the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode with which fluororesin powder is unevenly distributed constitutes a nickel-hydrogen battery, using this negative electrode, the problem that that cell internal pressure rises will arise.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, this invention filled up with or plastered the base material with the paste which uses hydrogen storing metal alloy powder as a principal component, the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode was produced, and the solution which made the fluororesin the distributed condition at the organic solvent was considered as the manufacture approach of the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode applied to the front face of a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode, adding supersonic vibration, while mixing the fluororesin powder and organic solvent which are water repellent.

[0009] The water repellence of a plate increases and it aims at improvement in the hydrogen gas absorption of a hydrogen storing metal alloy for this to aim at the increment in the specific surface area of the fluororesin applied to the hydrogen storing metal alloy plate. Moreover, it aims at reducing plugging and the spreading unevenness of a nozzle.

[0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Invention of this invention according to claim 1 fills up with or plasters a base material with the paste which uses hydrogen storing metal alloy powder as a principal component, produces a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode, and it considers the solution which made said fluororesin the distributed condition at said organic solvent as the manufacture approach of the hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode applied to the front face of said hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode, adding supersonic vibration, while mixing the fluororesin powder and organic solvent which are water repellent.

[0011] Since fluororesin powder can prevent getting it blocked in a nozzle and is applied to homogeneity on the front face of a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode by this, water repellence increases and improvement in the hydrogen gas absorption of a hydrogen storing metal alloy can be aimed at.

[0012] Moreover, as for the above-mentioned supersonic vibration, it is desirable that they are the frequency of 5-40kHz and the amplitude of 40-100 micrometers. Dispersion effect with a frequency sufficient with 5kHz and the amplitude of 40 micrometers is not acquired. If a frequency exceeds 40kHz and the amplitude of 100 micrometers, the generator of a big supersonic wave is required and is not realistic.

[0013] Furthermore, while water-repellent effectiveness is acquired with the amount of fluororesin powder being 4 - 15% to the above-mentioned organic solvent, since it can apply to homogeneity, it is desirable.

[0014] If it is desirable that it is 0.10 - 2.0 mg/cm² as for the amount of the fluororesin powder applied to the front face of the above-mentioned hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode and the amount of this fluororesin powder is 0.10mg [/] less than 2 cm, its water-repellent effectiveness is not enough, and since it will be hard coming to absorb the electrolytic solution and resistance of a hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode will go up if [than 2.0 mg/cm²] more, it is not desirable further again.

[0015]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained.

[0016] The sintering type nickel substrate was filled up with the nickel hydroxide which is an active material, and the positive electrode 1 was produced.

[0017] The hydrogen storing metal alloy powder which ground mechanically the hydrogen storing metal alloy by which an alloy presentation is expressed with $Mm_{3.55}Mn_{0.4}Al_{0.3}Co_{0.75}$ (Mm is the mixture of rare earth) so that it might become the mean particle diameter of 30 micrometers underwater with a wet ball mill was produced. It rinsed until pH of the rinsed water which carried out immersion stirring for 60 minutes became ten or less in this alloy powder and the potassium-hydroxide water solution of specific gravity 1.30 warmed at 80 degrees C of this weight, and the hydrogen storing metal alloy powder slurry was obtained.

[0018] Water was mixed as a thickener to the weight 100 of this alloy powder slurry, having used [the carboxymethyl cellulose] the styrene-butadiene copolymer as a binder as 0.8 % of the weight and a dispersion medium for carbon black 0.3% of the weight as an electric conduction agent 0.15% of the weight, and the paste was produced.

[0019] After plastering with this paste the conductive support surface which consists of a punching metal, desiccation and pressurization were performed and the negative electrode 2 was obtained.

[0020] On the front face of the obtained hydrogen storing metal alloy negative electrode 2, thus, 5.89% of the weight of a tetrafluoroethylene-hexafluoropropylene copolymer (It is hereafter called FEP.) The condition of having distributed the FEP powder in a solution while producing the solution which added powder to the ethanol which is a dispersion medium, stirring this solution and adding supersonic vibration on conditions with an amplitude [of 80 micrometers], and a frequency of 20kHz (the particle size of the FEP powder at this time was 5-72 micrometers.) It sprayed in the amount of 0.20 mg/cm², 0.41 mg/cm², and 0.61 mg/cm², and three kinds, the negative electrode 2-1 of this invention, 2-2, and 2-3, were produced.

[0021] Thus, each of a negative electrode 2-1 to 2-3 and the sintering type nickel positive electrode 1 which were produced It is made to wind through the separator 3 which consists of a nonwoven fabric made from polypropylene. After producing the spiral electrode group 4, containing this in the cell case 5 and pouring in 30% of the weight of a potassium-hydroxide water solution as the alkali electrolytic solution in this cell case 5, the upper part of the cell case 5 is sealed with the obturation plate 6. The cylinder closed mold nickel-hydrogen batteries A1 and A2 in the example of this invention of nominal capacity 750mAh and A3 were produced in AAA size.

[0022] (Example of a comparison) In addition to the ethanol which is a dispersion medium, 5.89% of the weight of FEP powder was stirred on the front face of the negative electrode 2 produced in the above-mentioned example, the solution (the particle size of the FEP powder at this time was 20-150 micrometers.) was produced on it, this was sprayed on it in the amount of 0.20 mg/cm², 0.41 mg/cm², and 0.61 mg/cm², and three kinds, the negative electrode 7-1 of the example of a comparison, 7-2, and 7-3, were produced.

[0023] The nickel-hydrogen battery B1 of the example of a comparison considered as the same configuration as the above-mentioned example, B-2, and B3 were produced except having used each of the negative electrode 7-1 of the example of a comparison, 7-2, and 7-3.

[0024] (Experiment 1) The cells A1 and A2 of an example, the cell B1 of A3 and the example of a comparison, B-2, and each cell of B3 measured cell internal pressure, having opened the hole in the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of a case beforehand, having attached the pressure sensor for internal pressure measurement in this pore, and performing charge with a 750mA current after 2-hour neglect under a 45-degree C ambient atmosphere for 1.2 hours. This result is shown in (Table 1).

[0025]

[Table 1]

	実施例			比較例		
	A 1	A 2	A 3	B 1	B 2	B 3
内圧上昇割合 (B1を100 とした場合)	55. 5	50. 0	45. 3	100	74. 4	74. 4

[0026] If the coverage of the example [an example and] of a comparison of FEP powder increases, cell internal pressure will fall, so that clearly from (Table 1). Moreover, if an example is compared with the example of a comparison, when the coverage of FEP powder is the same, the cell internal pressure of an example becomes lower than that of the example of a comparison, and the cell of an example is better than the cell of the example of a comparison.

[0027] This is considered that cell internal pressure became high since the FEP powder applied to the front face of the negative electrode 2 in the example was distributed by homogeneity, FEP powder condensed on the front face of the negative electrode 7 in the example of a comparison to cell internal pressure being low good since water repellence is good, it changed into the uneven condition and water repellence was spoiled as shown in drawing 1 , and it became not good.

[0028] Furthermore, this is understood also from it having been 20-200 micrometers, when the particle size of the FEP powder which is 5-90 micrometers and is similarly located in the front face of a negative electrode 7 if the particle size of the FEP powder currently distributed on the front face of the negative electrode 2 of an example with the SEM photograph is measured is measured.

[0029] In the above-mentioned example, although FEP powder was used for the front face of a negative electrode 2 as water repellent, even if it uses fluororesin powder, such as PTFE, the same effectiveness is acquired.

[0030] Moreover, in the above-mentioned example, although the amount of FEP powder was made into 5.89 % of the weight to the organic solvent as water repellent on the front face of a negative electrode 2, if it is 4 - 15% of the weight of the range, the same effectiveness will be acquired as the amount.

[0031] Furthermore, although the range of the particle size of the FEP powder currently distributed on the negative-electrode front face was 5-90 micrometers in the above-mentioned example, the range where this particle size is desirable is 5-100 micrometers.

[0032] Although the amount of the FEP powder applied to the front face of the negative electrode 2 of the above-mentioned example was the range of 0.20 - 0.61 mg/cm², as an amount of FEP powder, the range of 0.10 - 2.0 mg/cm² is desirable further again.

[0033]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, by according to this invention, carrying out pulverization of the fluororesin which the organic solvent was made to distribute to the front face of a hydrogen storing metal alloy electrode, and applying it to it, the increment in the specific surface area of a fluororesin being aimed at and the water repellence of a plate increase, improvement in the hydrogen gas absorption of a hydrogen storing metal alloy is attained, and a cell internal pressure rise can be controlled, and the advantageous effectiveness that plugging and the spreading unevenness of a nozzle can be reduced is acquired.

[Translation done.]